

A High Resolution Four-Dimensional Imaging Measurement System to Investigate Molecular Mixing in Gaseous Turbulent Shear Flows

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1. Introduction

This Final Report summarizes the equipment purchased and assembled into the subject measurement system under this Defense University Research Instrumentation Program (DURIP) grant. It also describes how the equipment was used to augment the research being conducted under a separate AFOSR grant dealing with entrainment and mixing in turbulent shear flows, and how the equipment will be used in future research into gaseous mixing in turbulent shear flows.

2. Research Objective of the Instrumentation System

Mixing of a gaseous fuel species with a combustion air stream, and its subsequent combustion under conditions of highly turbulent flow, are the central physical processes that underlie all current and future airbreathing propulsion systems. The engineering objectives that must be addressed in developing improved systems have in recent years focused heavily on such issues as combustion stability and reduction of trace pollutant species emissions. Achieving major improvements in these has become increasingly difficult, as the gains possible from comparatively simple methods for addressing them have become essentially fully exploited. Developing the scientific foundations from which dramatic new gains can be made in these and related areas is one of the objectives of DoD-supported research.

Such major gains require a significant new breakthrough in the ability to understand and effectively model the physical processes involved in turbulent flows and turbulent mixing, and in the consequent nonequilibrium departures that exist in the coupling between molecular mixing and chemical reaction kinetics in turbulent flows. In recent years, a surprising number of important insights have been obtained from a series of experimental studies into these processes, which are suggesting entirely new ways of approaching the description and modeling of turbulent combustion.

The key component to which these recent insights can be attributed is a renewed focus on fundamental experimental measurements of the physical processes at work in turbulent shear flows. Unlike the previous generation of multi-point probe measurements, which were well-suited for studies of the large scale structure of turbulent shear flows, some of the most exciting results being obtained today are from the current generation of high-resolution multi-dimensional spatio-temporal imaging measurements of the fine scale

structure of turbulent flows, where the actual molecular mixing and mixing-chemistry coupling occur. Such multi-dimensional imaging measurements inherently produce data that directly give a physical picture of the structure and dynamics of these flow scales, rather than simply giving the projection of this structure onto some very low-dimensional quantity accessible by conventional probe measurements.

The physical picture that this new generation of imaging measurements is offering has revealed a remarkably simple fine scale structure in turbulent flows that, in many ways, mimics the surprising simplicity revealed by the discovery of structure at the large scales in turbulent shear flows some twenty-five years earlier. This comparatively simple fine scale structure had entirely eluded the previous decades of measurements based on single-point and multi-point probes, and was revealed only by the relatively recent development of high-resolution multi-dimensional imaging measurements for turbulent flows. These measurements for the first time offered a direct view onto this fine scale structure. While many of the details remain to be discerned, this emerging physical picture of the small scales of turbulent mixing and combustion is producing a much clearer understanding of the molecular mixing process and the nonequilibrium mixing-chemistry coupling process, as well as their relation to the entrainment rate dictated via the large scale structure of the flow. This understanding has in turn led to some remarkable new ways of modeling the flow, mixing, and chemical reaction processes in turbulent reacting flows, and even new ways of simultaneously simulating these processes.

The measurement system developed under this DURIP grant represents the next step in this process of scientific discovery. It is capable of providing the first-ever simultaneous measurements of the combined spatial and temporal structure of the conserved scalar field $\zeta(\mathbf{x}, t)$, the molecular mixing rate field $\nabla \zeta \cdot \nabla \zeta(\mathbf{x}, t)$, and the underlying vorticity and strain rate fields $\omega(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ in a gaseous turbulent shear flow.

3. Description of the Instrumentation System

The instrumentation system assembled under this DURIP grant represents a major extension of our existing planar Rayleigh imaging system (see Fig. 1a). It is designed to allow a set of remarkable new fully-resolved four-dimensional spatio-temporal imaging measurements of the fine scale structure of molecular mixing in gas-phase turbulent shear flows. The central idea is to image four different laser sheets onto four different imaging arrays (see Fig. 1b). Each of these laser sheets is distinguished by a unique combination

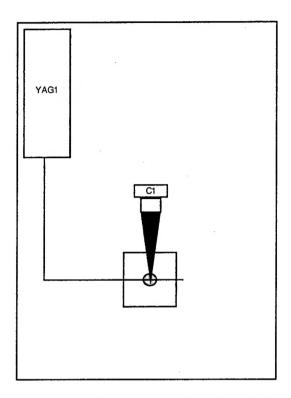


Figure 1a. The previously existing single-plane Rayleigh imaging system.

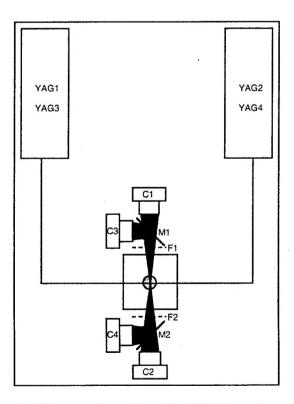


Figure 1b. The new four-plane Rayleigh imaging system.

of frequency and polarization. The laser sheets will be generated by four Nd:YAG lasers, two of which operate in doubled-mode (532 nm) and two of which operate in tripled mode (355 nm). The two sheets at each frequency are arranged to have orthogonal polarizations, by bringing each of the sheets into the flow parallel to each other but propagating at right angles to each other. The sheets are thus brought into the flow from above and deflected 45-degrees downward. The four camera view the sheets through a set of polarization filters and frequency-sensitive mirrors, so that each camera can see only one of the four laser sheets, owing to their unique combination of frequency and polarization.

Two of the four sheets are fired simultaneously and imaged onto their two respective cameras. A few milliseconds later, a delayed pulse fires the other two sheets, which are in turn imaged onto their respective cameras. The net result is that each camera sees only one of the four sheets, and records the Rayleigh scattering within that sheet. Since the sheets are spaced appropriately in the z-direction, the data are simultaneously differentiable in x, y, and z, as well as in time owing to the second two sheets. This allows the mixture fraction field $\zeta(x,t)$ as well as the molecular mixing rate field $\nabla \zeta \cdot \nabla \zeta(x,t)$ to be determined. Moreover, from the simultaneous space and time differentiable data, the underlying vorticity and strain rate fields $\omega(x,t)$ and e(x,t) can also be determined via the scalar imaging velocimetry technique.

4. Listing of all Equipment Acquired

A complete list of all equipment purchased to assemble this unique instrumentation system is attached on the following pages. All major aspects of the equipment purchased conform to the list in the original proposal. This includes the YAG laser systems and associated optics and computer interfaces. The list shows all individual items purchased, including individual smaller equipment items required to assemble and set up the larger equipment items into a functioning system.

QTY.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	MODEL #	MANUFACTURER	DATE	AMOUNT
ю	OSCILLATOR/AMPLIFIER ND/YAG LASER, 1250mJ AT 1064NM WITH 70% GAUSSIAN FIT WITH HARMONIC GENERATOR AND 532NM AND 335 NM DICHROIC BEAM SPLITTERS AND WAVEPI ATES	PRO-230-10	SPECTRA PHYSICS	4/3/98	209288.05
ы	CAMERA SYSTEM: TE/CCD 512X512 THERMOELECTRIC AND AIR COOLED CCD DETECTOR 2 WITH LUMOGEN UV COATING AND 1 WITHOUT IT, ST-138S CONTROLLER,	TE/CCD 512X512	PRINCETON INSTR.	4/10/98	49124.65
	REFURBISHED 20 W ARGON ION LASER DIGITAL I/O ISA: PARALLEL BOARD PCI-GPIB BOARD	Beamlok 2080-20S CIO-D1024 PCI-GPIB	SPECTRA PHYSICS COMPUTER BOARDS COMPUTER BOARDS	5/1/98 6/1/98 6/1/98	42500.00 67.20 269.00
	400 MHZ PENTIUM I PROCESOR W/512K CACHE	1200HS OPTIPLEX GX1	DELL	86/06/9	609.00 2978.94
	MOLITCON INOLLER SOFT WARE SOFTWARE SOFTWARE DILL'S FOR PROGRAMMING PIGITAL DEL AV GENEPATOP	DG535	PRINCELON INSTR. PRINCETON INSTR. STANEODD BESEABOU	7/31/98	1200.00
	6-1" PVC TEC, 6-1X1/2 BUSHING, 4-1/2X6 NIPPLE, 4-1/2X3 NIPPLE, 8-1/2" ELL, 8-1/2" TEC, 4-1/2X8" NIPPLE, 20-1/2 PVC, 1 PVC GLUE, 1 PVC PRIME, 8-1/2" BALL VALVES PVC SCH 80	MISC.	J. O. GALLOUP	4/14/98 6/1/98	175.06
_	3/8" BENDER	4A521	W W GRAINGER	6/18/98	49.12
8 7	MALE CONNECTOR (3/8-1/2) MALE ELBOW CONNECTOR (3/8-1/8)	SS-600-1-2 SS-600-2-1	H. E. LENNON H. E. LENNON	6/18/98	18.20
∞ ∞	UNION ELBOW 3/8" INSERT 3/8"	SS-600-9 SS-605-5	H. E. LENNON H. E. LENNON	6/18/98	113.25
4	VISI-FLOAT METERS 2" SCALE VFA	DW812	DAVIS INSTRUMENT	6/25/98	125.55
	DIGITAL DELAY GENERATOR 200 FT 3/8" VINYL TUBE AND CONNECTORS	DG535	STANFORD RESEARCH STADIUM HARDWARE	7/30/98	3875 74.42
1 2	BUSHINGS, PVC NITROGEN REGULATORS	VTS450D-580	J. O. GALLOUP M-STORES GASES	7/30/98	10.24
	HIGH VACUUM PUMP ACHROMATIC DOUBLER	9950K21 23-9723	MCMASTER COHFRENT INC	9/24/98	1278.84
-	ACHROMATIC DOUBLER	23-9749	COHERENT INC.	5/11/98	275.73
0 0 -	COLOR GLASS FILTER COLOR GLASS FILTER POLADIZING BEAMSDI ITTED	26-5579 26-4283 44 4430	COHERENT INC. COHERENT INC.	5/11/98	156.98
- 4	OPTICAL CARRIER	44-4430 07-OCP-505	MELLES GRIOT	3/11/98	271.70 448.01

	99 715.30 99 715.30 99 3618.85 9 27.00
11/30/98 11/30/98 11/30/98 11/30/98 11/30/98 3/12/98 3/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 2/12/98 1/1/99 12/14/98 12/14/98 12/14/98 12/16/99 2/10/99	2/11/99 2/17/99 5/17/99 3/4/99
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OPTICAL CARRIER STANDARD ROD ADJUSTABLE CYLINDRICAL LENS HOLDER TRANSLATIONAL STAGE OPTICAL RAIL LENS LENS LENS LENS LENS LENS LENS LEN	FRECISION GIMBAL PRECISION GIMBAL LENS 45 ADAPTER
2-999	

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